

State Dept. review completed

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DIA review(s) completed.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
Directorate of Intelligence  
10 June 1967

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

Arab-Israeli Situation Report  
(As of 8:00AM EDT)

1. Press reports from Israel indicate that the drive toward Damascus is continuing despite statements by the Israeli ambassador at the UN and by a Ministry of Defense official in Tel Aviv that their troops are not heading for Damascus--they are engaged in silencing Syrian positions which are shelling Israeli villages. Press sources state that an Israeli column is encircling Damascus and that Israeli jets have attacked Damascus airfield and radio station.

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Another Israeli column is plunging south from the captured Syrian road junction of Al Qunaytrah towards Dar'a on the Jordan border.

2.

Damascus radio announced Syria's acceptance of the UN cease-fire and by noon (local) the Israeli offensive was underway.

3. In admitting the fall of Al Qunaytrah early this morning, Damascus radio reported that "the enemy's air force covered the sky in numbers which can only be possessed by a major power."

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[redacted] At noon today (5:00 a.m. EDT) the UN Truce Supervision Organization reported that Damascus was under air attack and the city might fall.

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The press reports 400 Russian advisers in Syria, but the actual figure probably is closer to 200. Some have been with Syrian forces in the border area for years, and their assistance has included advice on the handling and firing of Russian artillery.

5. The US Army attache in Tel Aviv has learned that Israeli casualties as of yesterday morning were estimated at 2,500 - 3,000 dead--of which 500 were killed in Jerusalem--and some 12,000 wounded.

6. King Husayn has told an American Embassy officer that the question of active US involvement on behalf of Israel should be cleared up once and for all. He suggested that the US might invite the UN to investigate all the circumstantial evidence pertaining to this issue. He would be willing to take the initiative in raising this question but he thought it would be better if the US did so. Husayn cited the following circumstantial evidence on which the Arabs based their belief of US/UK intervention: (a) For three or four days prior to the hostilities Jordanian radar detected aircraft apparently flying from stationary objects in the Mediterranean into Israel. These might have been French planes being flown in in a hurry at Israel's request. (b) Numerous reports were received from Jordanian officers that British Hawker Hunter aircraft were used in attacks on Jordanian forces. The Jordanians are familiar with this aircraft since it has long been used by the Jordanians themselves. (c) British Canberras were also reported seen in the Israeli attack by Jordanian, Syrian and UAR forces. Israel has neither Hawker Hunters or Canberras. (d) UAR General Riyadh, who was in Jordan, viewed the massive Israeli air action on radar, was convinced that more than the Israeli air force was involved, and he so informed Nasir.

9. Nasir has "responded to the people's will" and will stay on as the President of Egypt. The announcement was made by the President of the National Assembly, Anwar Sadat, during a special session of that body, and following a declaration by Nasir's appointee to the Presidency, Zakaria Muheiddin, that neither he nor the masses will accept a leader other than Nasir. According to the announcement, however, Nasir will remain in office only until "all traces of aggression are eliminated," "After this phase, the whole matter should be referred to the people for a general plebiscite."

10. The Algerian press service relayed today an article from Cairo's Al Akhbar which analyzes the international position regarding the "new tripartite aggression" toward the Arab nation. The author writes: "If I could, I would transform every letter and word of this article into a deadly poison to pour down the throats of Lyndon Johnson, Harold Wilson, and the leaders of Israel. I would also pour it down the throats of the leaders of a big power which we believed was a friendly state that would support us in repelling the recent tripartite aggression. However, those leaders confined themselves to talk and to addressing warnings to the Tel Aviv government." The Algerian press service comments that by this the author meant the Soviet Union. "It is clear that these words about the Soviet Union truly reflect to a certain extent current public feeling in the UAR toward the unexpected negative stand of the Soviet Union to the new tripartite aggression. It is also the first direct attack in Egyptian papers against the Soviet Union since the 1958 dispute between Cairo and Moscow."

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13. The Soviet Government has just announced that it is severing diplomatic relations with Israel.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
Directorate of Intelligence  
10 June 1967

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

Arab-Israeli Situation Report  
(As of 11:30 AM EDT)

1. The UN has proposed a new Israeli-Syrian cease-fire to take effect at 12:30 PM EDT. Israel has indicated that it is ready to agree to it.

2. There is no firm information about the situation on the Syria-Israel front, although the press continues to repeat earlier contradictory reports. According to the French UN mission, the city of Damascus has not been bombed, but smoke could be seen rising from the direction of the airport.

3. At the UN yesterday, a Soviet official (Fochine) of the Secretariat indicated to US and Danish officials that Syria is the country to which the USSR is most committed in the Near East, and that Israeli advances could create a more serious situation. Following announcement of the Moscow communique threatening a "resolute rebuff" from the seven bloc states signing the statement "if Israel does not stop aggression and withdraw its troops behind the truce line," Israeli UN Representative Rafael remarked to a US official that the Soviets "had taken a disturbing line and seemed to want to put statements on record prior to some unspecified action." A Czech official, meanwhile, told a US official that the key problem was the achievement of a joint public US-USSR commitment to the existence of

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Israel and joint pressure on Israel to modify its demands and provide face-saving results for the Arabs. Asked if he wanted to promote any contact between the US and Soviet delegations in order to bring about closer US-USSR collaboration on this problem, the Czech official said he thought "maybe the Soviets are not ready yet."

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6. Mobs in Beirut ransacked Western-owned businesses today in four hours of rioting. The riots began when a pro-Nasir demonstration, reportedly encouraged by the government, got out of hand. The government declared a state of emergency and invoked a curfew as of 7:30 A.M. EDT. Lebanese labor unions and political parties have called a general strike to demonstrate their solidarity with the Egyptian leadership.

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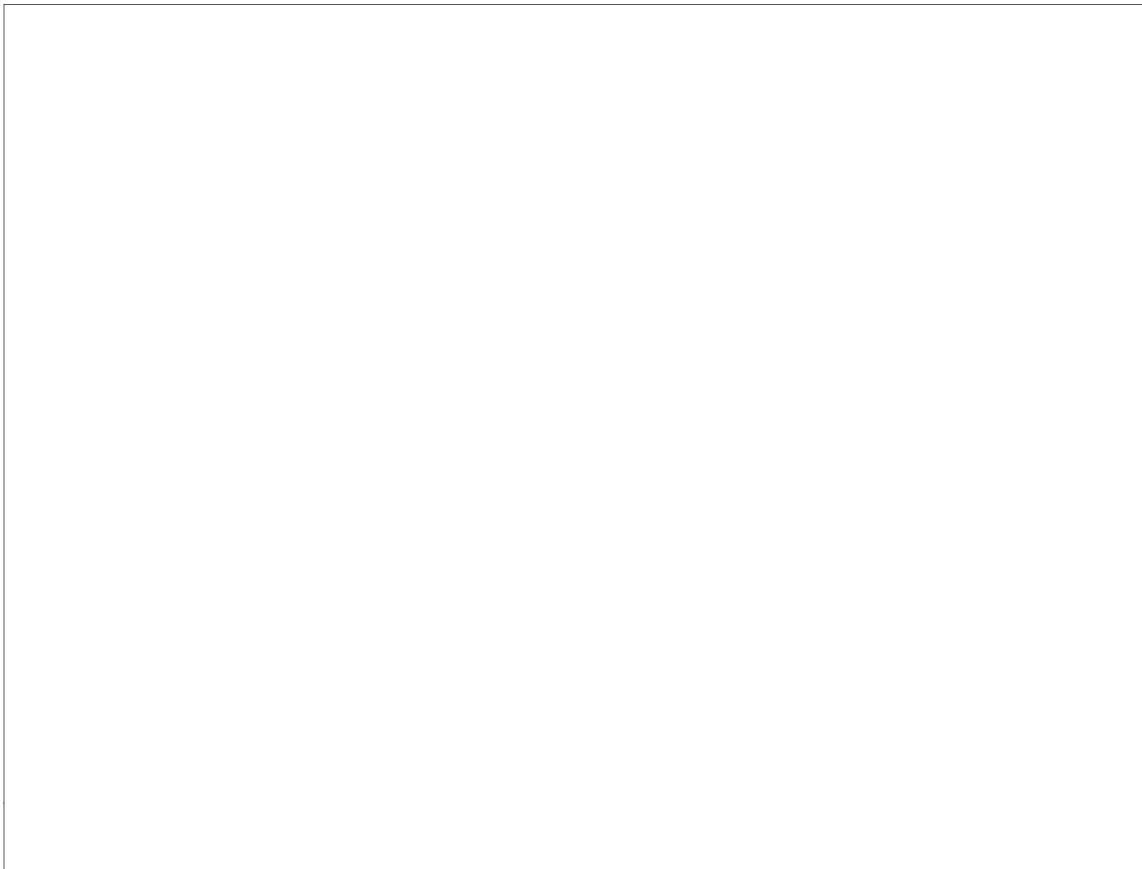
Arab-Israeli Situation Report  
(As of 2:00 P.M. EDT)

1. Information is scanty on the status of the Israeli-Syrian cease-fire, which was supposed to go into effect at 12:30 PM EDT.

2. The Israeli foreign office informed the US Embassy in Tel Aviv this morning, that the Government had reluctantly decided it must accept implementation of a cease-fire on the present line of fighting despite the fact that "this will not provide future protection" for Israeli border settlements. The decision was said to have been made on the basis of the "deteriorating" situation in the Security Council and the "obvious urgency" of implementing a cease-fire.

3. The foreign office at that time also said that there was no foundation to Syrian charges that Israel intended to advance on Damascus. Israel's action was said to be limited to attempting to silence the guns bombarding the settlements, and it was prepared to implement a cease-fire "immediately" on the then-current line of fighting. To ensure that Israel's military action as of that time was limited to "response," Prime Minister Eshkol had left for the front. This action by Eshkol may indicate tension within the Israeli government over the question of stopping the fighting at this time.

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7. Cairo Radio has announced that navigation in the Suez Canal has been obstructed as a result of Israeli air raids on 9 June.

8. [redacted] as of yesterday the government is maintaining tight security [redacted] no incidents have occurred yet in oilfields, pipelines, or ports. The production of crude oil has virtually stopped. Some drilling operations continue and the refinery is still operating. [redacted]

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9. Demonstrators marched on the US, British, and Israeli embassies in Moscow today. The marchers were all reported to be Russians and no incidents were reported.

10. Czechoslovakia is reported to have severed relations with Israel today.



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Arab-Israeli Situation Report  
(As of 4:30 PM EDT)

1. The cease-fire between Israel and Syria finally became effective at 2:30 PM EDT, two hours after the original deadline, according to a press report from Jerusalem which quotes a UN spokesman. The spokesman said the UN chairman of the Israeli-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission, who was supervising cease-fire arrangements, had reported that firing died down on both sides at that time.

2. Israel remains in control of Syrian fortified positions along the border, the primary Israeli objective, following what probably was some of the bitterest fighting of the war. Despite Israeli denials, al-Qunaytirah, the town some ten miles from the border which was the headquarters of the Syrian "front command," fell to the Israelis, a UN report from Jerusalem states.

3. A Syrian defense ministry communique broadcast after the 12:30 PM EDT deadline for the cease-fire said that five minutes after the deadline "enemy" planes tried to intrude over Damascus. The communique claimed that two were brought down by anti-aircraft fire.

4. Iraq, which apparently still has some troops in Jordan, has not yet accepted the cease-fire.

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According to a press report from Algiers, Boumedienne had also rejected the cease-fire earlier today.

5. Israel's minister of information, Yisrael Galili, is quoted in the press today as saying that Israel's victories had "wiped out" the 1949 armistice agreements and it will not return to its earlier frontiers.

6. Nasir, after changing his mind about resigning, was granted sweeping new powers by the National Assembly today. The assembly by unanimous vote reportedly gave him power to mobilize labor to rebuild the country's political and military strength to face future challenges.

7. Nasir and Egypt reportedly have suffered a tremendous loss of prestige in Libya as a result of the Egyptian defeat. The left-wing pro-Nasir coalition in Lebanon apparently is beginning to unravel as thoughtful members are beginning to view Husayn, Faysal and Bourguiba with a new found sympathy. Some supporters of Lebanese pro-Nasir figures Karame and Jumblatt are expected to switch their loyalty to moderate Muslim leaders. The Egyptian cultural center in Tunis reportedly was damaged on the night of 9 June by an estimated 1,500 "young adults" who decried Nasir and Boumedienne and screamed for the continuation of the war.

8. Sudanese reaction to Nasir's announced resignation was mixed, and some press reports indicate that demonstrators denounced the "Anglo-Russian conspiracy" and called for a break in relations with the USSR. There were large demonstrations in Baghdad early this morning, but no trouble has been reported as yet. In Algiers, Esso, like other American companies, is now being administered by an Algerian director, and company officials believe that its installation there is being singled out for "unfavorable and discriminatory treatment" leading to a "salami tactics takeover."

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a US citizen, who on Friday had managed to visit the West Bank, told the Tel Aviv embassy that not much looting was taking place and that Israeli troops were behaving creditably toward the population. He did say

that it appeared that those Arabs who left their homes and were on the road to Amman were not free to return.

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11. The embassy in Paris notes in a telegram received today the "sobering effect" the Middle East crisis has had so far on France's view--both public and official--of the Franco-Soviet relationship. Given France's considerable diplomatic investment in constructing some sort of special relationship with the Soviets, some shock must have been felt at the Soviet rejection of De Gaulle's four-power proposal, Soviet refusal even to talk to the French at any "decent" level, and the hardness of the Soviet attitude until the sudden decision to talk to the US and go along with the first US proposal for an unconditional cease-fire. The embassy also points out that French public confidence in a new-model, pacific USSR has undoubtedly suffered. In the last few days, however, commentators have remarked on the "moderate" Soviet attitude. Nevertheless, a strong Soviet anti-Israel line in negotiations following the conflict could reawaken French resentment. Despite a certain amount of public and even official disillusionment over the Soviet role, the embassy believes, De Gaulle will not change his views of the USSR or of the importance of the Franco-Soviet relationship.

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Directorate of Intelligence  
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## INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

Supplement to  
Arab-Israeli Situation Report  
(As of 4:30 PM EDT)

The following is a summary of reported West European and Canadian attitudes toward the oil situation resulting from the Middle East crisis. A special meeting of the OECD Oil Committee has been called for 12 June to consider the supply situation in the OECD area.

France -- Joint government-industry meetings were held on 5 and 7 June, at which it was agreed France faced no immediate crisis and had a total supply (security storage plus oil in refineries or en route) of four months. The government representative made it clear to company presidents that France--which is better situated than other European countries--"has paid for its additional storage and has no intention of sharing it with other European countries."

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Paris may be trying to head off the 12 June meeting, however. The French have asked the British to propose to the committee chairman a postponement of the session on the grounds it could cause the Arab oil exporting countries to "generalize" the embargo now limited to the US and UK. Despite the tough government attitude laid down to the companies, a Foreign Office official took the line with the US embassy that if "some" countries could go on obtaining Middle East oil, it would be possible to rearrange supply patterns in such a way as to minimize scarcities. On the assumption that no major cut-off of French crude supplies seemed likely, the government director for

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fuels told the company presidents that transportation was the principal issue for France. French affiliates of the international companies were informed that Paris expected French-flag tankers owned by the affiliates to be available to France alone, if necessary, regardless of the needs of the international companies as a whole.

West Germany -- The Economics Ministry has issued soothing statements on the availability of oil, but the government is in fact concerned that predictions about adequate alternate sources of petroleum supplies in the event of a prolonged crisis might be proven wrong. Bonn would like firm assurances on what supplies from sources other than Middle East are available to US producing companies. German coal interests--which compete with US coal imports--have argued for years that increasing dependence on foreign oil sources was a threat to German national security. The "dangers" of foreign ownership of the FRG petroleum industry (nearly 70 percent of refining capacity) will also increasingly be pointed to in the absence of firm assurances from the US and other suppliers.

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Netherlands -- Although the Dutch have a vital interest in Middle East oil, they face no immediate oil shortage and are likely to take a strong stand against any concession to the Arabs to get oil moving again. The US Embassy notes that the government is probably under no particular pressure from Shell, since the Middle East furnishes only one-quarter of the company's crude, and Venezuelan production is being increased. Because of maritime interests, however, the embassy believes the Dutch will favor strong pressure to get the Suez canal open again.

Norway -- Oslo also is primarily interested in the shipping aspects of crisis, but the embassy does not anticipate any Norwegian initiatives. Norway can be expected, however, to support majority decisions provided the use of force is not foreseen as a possible consequence. Norway has a three-months supply of petroleum products on hand and rationing is not contemplated at present.

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Belgium -- In contrast to 1956, Belgium has two or three months stocks available and imports are continuing, according to a government communique. The press also notes Belgium's relatively small reliance (8 percent) on Middle East for petroleum.

Austria -- For a number of reasons--including the fact that domestic crude production and contracted imports from the USSR and Eastern Europe would alone satisfy about half of Austria's present requirements--the oil embargo is expected to have little or no effect during the next three months. A "relaxed approach" is expected to be taken by the Austrian representative at OECD meeting.

EEC -- US mission feeling is that the community at the moment has a rather calm attitude with respect to the oil supply situation. Community officials, however, are looking forward to the OECD meeting to become fully informed. Following the meeting, officials from the Commission and the member states may meet to reach a common position on any action that may be required.

Canada -- Canadians see possible advantages for Canadian oil exports in current crisis: (1) US may be more inclined to orient import program toward seeking alternative supply availability from "politically stable areas." (2) If Europe and UK rely more on Venezuela, pressure on US from Venezuela could lessen and thus lead to more liberal attitude to Canada by US. (3) Greater reliance on domestic resources could encourage proponents of Montreal pipeline. (4) Japan emerges as possibly a much greater customer for Canadian production, given Japan's heavy dependence on Middle East oil.

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Directorate of Intelligence  
10 June 1967

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

Arab-Israeli Situation Report  
(As of 8:00 PM EDT)

1. The Soviet Union has requested an emergency meeting of the Security Council for 9:00 PM EDT.

Council President Tabor is currently polling the delegations.

4. The US Mission to the UN has reported that corridor conversations with a number of Arab representatives reveal a noteworthy degree of similarity in Arab thinking regarding the US attitude toward Israel. There seems to be a strong feeling among the Arabs that the US has departed from a role of non-alignment and that we are favoring Israel. They cite evidence such as "managing" the US press to soft pedal the torpedoing of a US naval vessel, failure to exercise "well-known US influence" to stop the Israeli advance into Syria, Jordan and Egypt, and favoritism in US press reporting on the side of Israel.

5. Dhahran in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia was calm as of 9:00 AM EDT and under heavy guard by local security forces. The labor force of the Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO) is said to have appeared for work with substantially 100% attendance this morning, and all three ARAMCO districts in the area are said to be quiet.

6. In Lebanon, a number of separate mobs roamed the streets of Beirut today, hurling rocks at the Soviet embassy, setting fire to a Coca Cola bottling plant, and storming the main gate of the American University. The army prevented the demonstrators from reaching their main objectives, the US and UK embassies, and a curfew was effectively imposed shortly after noon.

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